lowar, I nomas R. Horton, Valentine D. Horton, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowiton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Killian Miller, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennoton, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tap-pan. Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Wade. Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Cad-walader C. Washburne, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Watson, Welch, Wood, Wood-

and Woodworth. For Mr. Richardson.-Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Rarclay. Barksoale, Bell, Henry S. Bennett, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Cadwal-Hickman, Houston, Jewett, George W. Jones,
J. Glancy Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Samuel S. Marshall, Maxwell, Mclature. McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Parker, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, ell Quantum Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, Stephens, Sewart, Talbott, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Wat-kins, Winslow, Daniel B. Wright, and John V.

For Mr. Fuller .- Messrs. John P. Campbell, Cax, Cullen, Henry Winter Davis, Eustis, Evans, Foster, J. Morrison Harris, Hoffman, Kennett, Lake, Lindley, Alexander K. Mar-skall, Humphrey Marshall, Millward, Paine, Porter, Puryear, Reade, Ricaud, Rivers, Wilham R. Smith, Suced, Swope, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, and Zollicoffer.

For Mr. Pennington.—Messrs. Dunn, Edwards Harrison, Haven, Moore, and Scott. For Mr. Orr.—Mr. Richardson. For Mr. Williams.—Mr. Wheeler. For Mr. Porter .- Mr. Henry M. Fuller. For Mr. Millson .- Mr. Etheridge. For Mr. Bennett .- Mr. Brenton

Ninety-eighth Vote. Whole number of votes cast, 216; necessar to a choice, 109; of which— Nathaniel P. Banks received William A. Richardson Henry M. Fuller Alexander C. M. Pennington James L. Orr . . John Williams Gilchrist Porter -John S. Millson -Henry Bennett . So there was no choice. The following is the vote in detail: For Mr. Banks .- Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Bingham, Bliss, Bradshaw, Buffington, Burlingame, fee, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback,

James H. Campbell, Lewis D. Campbell, Chaf-Damrell, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, odd, Darfee, Edie, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway iddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Robert B. Hall, Harlan, Holloway, Thomas R. Horton, ev, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, Meacham, Mc-Carty, Killian Miller, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parer, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Pettit, Pike, age, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spin ner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Cadwalader C. Washburne, Elibu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff, and Wood-

For Mr. Richardson .- Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Henry S. Bennett, Bosock, Bowie, Boyce, Brooks, Cadwalader, Carathers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Craige, Crawford, Davidson, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Hall, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Har-is, Herbert, Hickman, Houston, Jewett, Geo. W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Letch-McMallen, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Packer, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Talbott, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Winslow, Daniel B. Wright, and John

For Mr. Fuller .- Messrs. John P. Campeli, Bayard Clark, Cox, Cullen, Eustis, Evans, oster, J. Morrison Harris, Hoffman, Kennett, take, Lindley, Alexander K. Marshall, Hum phrey Marshall, Paine, Porter, Puryear, Reade, Rieuud, Wm. R. Smith, Sneed, Swope, Trippe, Inderwood, Valk, Walker, Whitney, and Zol-

For Mr. Pennington .- Messrs. Bishop, Clawa. Dunn, Edwards, Harrison, Haven, Moore, For Mr. Orr. Messrs, Richardson and Wi

For Mr. Williams .- Mr. Wheeler. For Mr. Parter .- Mr. Henry M. Fuller. For Mr. Millson .- Mr. Etheridge. For Mr. Bennett,-Mr. Brenton.

KANSAS AFFAIRS

The Lith of December being the day appointed for voting on the State Constitution in towns and precincts. The vote was not very whom that few real settlers were opposed to destroyed the ballot-boxes, overawed the voters, destroyed the Territorial Register, (Delahav's paper.) broke open the prison, and resof a Free State man. At other places they committed diabolical outrages. The United States troops were within call, but could not act, having no orders from headquarters. We publish in another place letters from Kansas, appealing for help. Everybody must see that it is in the power of the President to prevent these outrages; that one word from him to the commander of the United States forces, would be enough to secure the actual settlers in the enjoyment of that inestimable Popular Sovreignty he expatiates so largely upon in his Message; but that word remains unspoken. the country holds him justly responsible for

The Free State party have nominated Charles Robinson for Governor, N. Y. Roberts for Lieutenant Governor, and M. W. Delabay for ongress. The election is fixed for the third Tuesday in January.

The following remarkable treaty was made between Governor Shannon and the People of lawrence. It will be seen that they expressly

ARTICLES OF NEGOTIATION AND ADJUSTMENT. Whereas there is a misunderstanding between e people of Kansas, or a portion of them, and

vernor thereof, arising out of the rescue bear Hickory Point of a citizen under arrest, and some other matters; and whereas a strong is lead to civil strife and bloodshed; and eas it is desired by both Governor Shannon and the people of Lawrence and vicinity, to arert a calamity so disastrous to the interests the Territory and the Union, and to place parties in a correct position before the world Now, therefore, as it is agreed by the said forernor Shannon, and the undersigned people of Lawrence, now assembled, that the matters dispute be settled as follows, to wit;

owledge or consent; but if any of our citiin the execution of any legal process against em; that we have no knowledge of the preious, present, or prospective existence of any ance of the laws, and that we have not designed and do not design to resist the legal service of any criminal process therein, but piedge ourselves to aid in the execution of the laws, when called on by proper authority, in the town or vicinity of Lawrence, and that we will use all our influence in preserving order.

must be prepaid either by postage stamps or stamped envelopes—that is to say, all letters must have a postage stamp on them. The money will not be receipt my only, my addred evelopes—that is to say, all letters my only my addred evelopes—that is to say, all letters must have a postage stamp on them. The money will not be receipt my only, my addred evelopes—that is to say, all letters my only my addred evelopes—that is to say, all letters my only my addred evelopes—that is to say, all letters money will not be receipt my only, my addred evelopes—that is to say, all letters my only my addred evelopes—that is to say, all l will use all our influence in preserving order a stamp or stamped en

owar, Thomas R. Horton, Valentine B. Horton, therein; and we declare that we are now, as THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. we ever have been, ready at any time to aid the Governor in securing a posse for the execution of such process. Provided, that any person thus arrested in Lawrence or vicinity, while a foreign force shall remain in the Territory, shall be duly examined before a United States District Judge of said Territory, in said town, and admitted to bail; and provided, further, Governor Shannon agrees to use his influence to secure to the citizens of Kansas Territory remuneration for any damages sustained, or unlawful depredation, if any such have been committed by the Sheriff's posse in Douglas county. And further, that Governor Shannon states that he has not called upon persons residents of any other States, to aid in the execution of the laws. aler, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb, and such as are here in this Territory are here Williamson R. W. Cobb, Craige, Crawiord, Da. Williamson R. W. Cobb, Crawior do not herein express any opinion as to the va-lidity of the enactments of the Territorial Legis-WILSON SHANNON. C. Robinson.

> To Charles Robinson and J. H. Lane: You are hereby authorized and directed to take such measures, and use the enrolled force under your command in such manner, for the preservation of the peace and the protection of the persons and property of the people of Law-rence and vicinity, as in your judgment shall best secure that end. WILSON SHANNON. Lawrence, December 9, 1855.

> > "NATIONALITY."

Mr. Galloway, a Republican member of the House from Ohio, made a good hit last Thursday, in reply to some of the usual cant about "Nationality" and "Sectionalism."

We have heard the term national again and again. Now, sir, I am a native of this country, and I claim to be a descendant of the men who showed their nationality by life and labors for the cause of Freedom, and I always had an impression that the great element of nationality in our country was Freedom. I supposed that that was a cardinal object of the noble men that framed the Constitution. In the preamble of that instrument, as I understand, they declared that their object was to form a more perfect Union, to promote the general welfare, and to secure to themselves and their posterity the blessings of Liberty. And it does not appear, among the patriotic objects set forth in that preamble, that they had any idea of a certain element of nationality which has recently arisen in this country. They had before them, as the great, prominent object of their effort, the preservation and perpetuation of Freedom.

We hold that to be the great element of na ionality at the present time; and so, without intending to prejudice those who differ from us, we hold, as the great purpose of our efforts at this time in attempting to organize this House, that same element of Freedom; and wherever we go, in any part of this land, when we are interrogated as to what is the great element o our nationality, we say, as the fathers of the Constitution did, that it is to secure to ourselves and to posterity the blessings of Liberty.

Mr. Alexander K. Marshall. Nigger posterity Mr. Galloway. Well, sir, I have none of that ort; but I should very much dislike to vouch for others on this floor. [Long-continued roars of laughter.] I say that, wherever we go, we can hold up this element of nationality to the world. If, for example, a gentleman should go rom this highly-favored land, crowned with the blessings of Liberty, to other lands, and should travel through England, or Austria, or Russia, and should be asked what his element of nationality is, he would reply Freedom, and it would be understood; but if, on the other hand, he should answer that Slavery is the fundamental iott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Thomas principle of our nationality, they would reply the nationality of all the despotisms that have crushed humanity in all parts of the world. I say, then, Mr. Clerk, that we are the men who hold and maintain a great distinctive element of nationality, by which we may be known throughout the world; and it does not come with an attractive grace from any gentleman in this House to charge upon us sectionalism, when we base our efforts upon the same great cardinal principles upon which were based the efforts of the men who secured to us the bless-

ings of Liberty.

The gentlemen who are representing the peculiar Administration of this country, join with others in characterizing us as sectional. Does t become the Pretorian band of the Adminisration, which rode into power upon a high tide of popularity some two or three years ago, and has now dwindled into a feeble insignificance does it become those gentlemen to taunt us with not organizing this House? Where is the glory that characterized that Administraion some two years ago? Where are the prestige and the prosperity in which they then gloried? Ah! where are they? Why have the prosperity and power of that Administration become so suddenly and sadly obscured? Has it been because your element of nationality has reduced the power of the Administration? If so, I can only ask an increase of that same element, and in a short time the power of this Ad-ministration cannot be either defined or decribed; it will not be a calculable quantity. And now, Mr. Clerk, I think it is respectful those of us who constitute a plurality in this House, to ask that we who represent the most powerful constituency and the preponderating Territory, and, we suppose, to the general con- vote in this country, shall choose the Speaker of this House. I have no other way of ascertainat. Along the river, the Missourians, as usual, sion of the nation. These gentlemen may be ing what is nationality, except by the exprespresented an election. At Leavenworth, they lucus a non lucendo. But we are national, because we represent a larger portion of the free people of this nation than is represented by both classes of our opponents on this floor. So far, then, as members are concerned, we claim cued a Missourian, committed for the murder the epithet of national; and so far as the great, distinctive, pervading, penetrating element of all that constitutes our glory and our grandeur

JUDGE JAY'S " VIEW," &c.

s concerned, Freedom, we claim to be national

To the Editor of the National Era: In a recent number of the Era, reference was had to the admirable Essay, by Hon. William Jay, entitled "A View of the Federal Government in behalf of Slavery;" and it was stated that persons applying to me could be supplied with copies. Several have written to me, under the belief that it was a new work in pamphlet form, or a revised edition, bound by itself. I would inform such, and all others who wish to have the treatise mentioned, that it is included in a bound volume, entitled "Misthe infernal outrages of these Missouri filibuscellaneous Writings on Slavery," by William Jay. It is a large volume. Any person enclosing one dollar to the American Abolition Society's Office, 48 Beekman street, New York, or J. P. Jewett & Co., of Boston, can supply

RECRUITS FOR NICARAGUA.—There is reason to believe that the steamer which left San Francisco on the 5th, for San Juan del Sur, got off with large reinforcements for Walker; for refuse a recognition of the validity of the acts the San Francisco Sun of the 5th has this

LEWIS TAPPAN.

ominous paragraph:
"For Walker.—'It is said' that at least 500 men will sail on the Sierra Nevada to-day, to join Gen. Walker in Nicaragua. Among them are Messrs. Adolphus Sutter, James McNab, and Capt. Coy. If these reinforcements con-tinue for any length of time, the General will find himself in a position to dictate terms not only to Nicaragua, but also to extend his conquests to Southern Mexico, which we hold to be the apex of his ambition."

On the 24th instant, a steamer started from New Orleans with some 300 filibusters, bound for Nicaragua, to join the party that was to leave New York in the Northern Light. The steamer was stopped, after she had proceeded a few miles down the river, by the United States Marshal, and some two hundred of the men taken back to the city. The steamer was then allowed to proceed on her journey. It is said that one hundred of the men succeeded in eluding the Marshal .- New York Express.

PAY YOUR POSTAGE WITH STAMPS.—The And Nebraska members acting with the inflexorganization in the said Territory for the resist-

First Session.

Friday, January 6, 1856.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE. In the House, Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina made an explanation in regard to certain opin-ions supposed to be held by him, in relation to the Union. He was not an enemy, but friend to the Union. He feared, however, its extinction would follow, as a matter of course, should the Republican party come into power at the North. It proposed measures which, if carried out, must result in disunion. He feared its ultimate triumph. It appealed to the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, and to its love of power. If successful, the North would monopolize the Government, degrade the South, and claim everything for itself. Would that the voice of sectional discord might be allayed!

In the course of his remarks, having alluded to the wise men of the Revolution as being animated by a mining the second of the remarks.

imated by a spirit of concession and compro-Mr. Allison, of Pennsylvania, rose to reply. The Republicans sought to interfere with none of the institutions of the South. Slavery in the States they did not interfere with, but Slavery

outside of the States they resisted. This was not violation of the spirit of the Revolution, but in harmony with it. He then showed that Benja min Franklin was President of an Abolition Society, and other great men of the Revolution took an active part in Anti-Slavery efforts. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, here asked Mr

Allison whether he concurred with the gentle-man from Ohio, in the speech he had made a few days ago, in which he advised slaves to rise up and butcher their masters. Mr. Giddings instantly sought to obtain the

floor, but Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and other Southern members, tried to prevent him. At last, on motion of L. D. Campbell, of

Ohio, he was allowed to explain. Mr. Giddings then said : I have no deisre to detain this House more than one minute. almost every speech that I have addressed to this House, sufficiently disavowed any intention of invading the rights of the States of this Union. So careful have I been, that in nearly every address which I have made, I have spe-cifically, in spirit and in language, avowed that we had no right to legislate for or against Slavery in the States. But when we were about to legislate, and were declaring our right to legislate, for Kansas, I stated what I deemed to be the law of Slavery—the power of the master over his slave. I laid it down, in as explicit anguage as I could command, that the slave was deprived of the right of defending himself against the master. At that point of my re marks, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Letch er arose and declared, on this floor, that his slave was protected by the same law as he himself. Then I remarked at once that the slaves

of Virginia had the right of self-defence, and would have a right to protect themselves against the violence of the master, just in the same degree as the master had to protect himself against the violence of the slave; that in such case, the right of self-defence would extend to that of slaying the assailant, if necessary to defend himself. And I immediately add ed, that the gentleman from Virginia was mis-taken in what he said—that the law of Virginia gives the master this power to defend himself, but takes it from the slave. I did say that, if the gentleman from Virginia were cor-rect, the slaves of that State would have the right of self-defence. I made that statement explicitly, with that qualification, if that gentleman were right in what he stated; and I immediately added, that he was wrong. I stated that I would give my authority for what I said, in my printed speech; and I have done so.

vote for Speaker, with the following result: Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey

Whole number of votes given -Necessary to a choice - 111
No candidate having received a majority of

resentatives of Massachusetts to forego their personal preferences, and no longer permit them to stand in the way of an organization. He enumerated the high positions which had been occupied by men of that State in the executive and legislative branches of the Government and investigations. ment, and inquired if it was not time that they should concede a little? He highly commend ed the qualities of Mr. Leiter, of Ohio, for the Speakership, and trusted that that gentleman would, like Cincinnatus and Washington, be willing to sacrifice his inclinations to the call of duty. The proudest were not humbled by following the examples of the illustrious men he had named, and the humblest but elevated himself by walking in their footsteps. In con-

clusion, he submitted the following resolution :

Resolved, That Benjamin F. Leiter, a Representative from the State of Ohio, be, and he i hereby, declared the Speaker of the House of Representatives of this the thirty-fourth Con-

gress of the United States.
Mr. Knowlton, of Maine, said that the gentle man from Indiana had referred to the entanglement in which the House now found itself. Those of them who were acting with a large majority of the Anti-Nebraska strength of the House were of the opinion that the honorable gentleman and the few who were acting with him, and who had been elected on the same platform as that upon which they stood, had it in their power to help them out of the entanglement which prevented an organization. Those who were supporting Mr. Banks, a gentleman who was admitted even by his enemies to be pre-eminently qualified for the position for which he was a candidate, could not see the propriety of the request of the honorable mem-ber from Indiana. They were willing to remain here five months longer, contending for the great principle which underlaid this struggle—the

principle of Human Freedom, against that of Slavery. He briefly replied to Mr. Boyce. As to the threats against the Union, thrown out by Mr. Boyce, Mr. Knowlton remarked: I beg to say to that honorable gentleman and to those gentlemen who co-operate with him, that it is just as they please about that. I wish to be distinctly understood. We are not alarmed at these declarations. If gentlemen are pleased to declare that there are circumstances at work that must necessarily produce a disruption of this Union, I say to them, as a

Representative from a free State, it is just as you please about that, gentlemen!

We of the free States have no idea of producing a disruption of the Union. We want to preserve this Union, and, God helping us, we will preserve it for all coming time, to spread the blessings of Liberty throughout all our vast domain, and to stand a spectacle before the whole world, of what Liberty and Freedom can

do for a nation. That is what we intend to do. Mr. Howard. I desire to present to the House my views in regard to the entanglement refer red to by the honorable gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Dunn;] and first, I wish to call his attention and the attention of the House to one single fact. The gentleman alluded to the Northwest Territory, or rather to the States formed out of that Territory; and as I have the honor to represent a small portion of that Territory, I beg to be heard. The State of Ohio, whose honored son [Mr. Leiter] the gentleman himself proposes to place in the chair, was the first-born State from that great Territory. But does Ohio come here asking that gentleman's elevation to the Speakership of this House Have not nineteen out of twenty-one of her Representatives been steadily casting their votes for the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts? Then, by what authority does the gentleman from Indiana claim this honor for the State of Ohio? How does the matter stand, with reference to the gentleman's own State, Indiana, formed out of a part of that same Territory? Are not all the Anti-Nebraska Repre

sentatives from his State voting steadily for the

gentleman from Massachusetts, with the excep-tion of two? How is it with Wisconsin, anoth-Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey -Scattering er of those States? Is not every one of her honorable gentleman from Massachusetts? How is it as regards the State of Illinois, another of

we have but three Anti-Nebraska Representa- weeks since, in relation to the power of the tives, and sixty-nine times have we voted in sol-id column for the gentleman from Massachu-no objection having been made, the following setts. What, then, I ask, is the voice of the resolution was read:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance of the Resolved**, That the Committee of the Resolved**, That the Resolved**, Tha

The resolution of Mr. Dunn was at last laid upon the table—yeas 166, nays 39. The nays were as follows: NAYS—Messrs. Ball, Brenton, Broom, John action on said bills. Mr. B. gave it as his opinion that it might

P. Campbell, Lewis D. Campbell, Clawson, Henry Winter Davis, Dunn, Edie, Evans, Henry M. Fuller, J. Morrison Harris, Harrison, Haven, Hoffman, Holloway, Kelly, Kunkel, Alexander K. Marshall, Millward, Moore, Andrew Oliver, Orr, Paine, Pennington, Puryear, Quitman, Reade, Ricaud, Ritchie, Rivers, Rob-bins, Savage, Scott, Todd, Vail, Valk, Wheeler, and Whitney-39.

[It will be observed, that Messrs. Ball, Ber ton, Lewis D. Campbell, Clawson, Edie, Holloway, Oliver, Pennington, Robbins, gentlemen who had been voting for Mr. Banks, voted on this occasion against laying Mr. Dunn's motion on the table, in company with Messrs. Broom, Dunn, Harrison, Haven, Millward, Moore, Scott, Valk, Wheeler, and Whitney.]

Other propositions were then made, but House refusing to entertain them, The ninety-second vote for Speaker was had, and resulted as follows:

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey Scattering . . .

There having been no election, at a quarter past three o'clock the House adjourned.

Saturday, January 5, 1856.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, moved that John S. Millson, of Virginia, be Speaker of the House. He thought the Republicans might support him because he had opposed the Ne-braska bill, and that the Fuller meu hight day. think that for the last eighteen years I have, in support him because he had voted for the proviso excluding alien voters. Subsequently, at the earnest request of Mr. Millson, he with

drew the motion.

Mr. Broom, of Pennsylvania, deemed thi the proper time to remind gentlemen of the distinctive paramount issue upon which they were elected to represent the will of their constituents—the American issue. Gentlemen who were elected upon that issue had des rted it, and resorted to another. He trusted to at a month's experience in unsuccessful ballo ings had fully convined them that the only save upon which they could stand here was that to which they owed their seats. It was, therefore, necessary that he should appeal to those gen-tlemen who had been elected as Americans, to change their positions, and, returning to their main principle, see if they could not thus suc-ceed in effecting an organization. Every intelligent man knew that there could be no legislation whatever during the present Congress upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories or with respect to a restoration of the Missour

ompromise.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, wished to Phow if the House should unite on the Ame ican basis, and proceed to pass laws recogn sing any one of the American principles, tould they not be defeated either in the Sens'e or

the White House? [Laughter.] Mr. Broom replied, that to unite or th American basis would be an effort of prtriotism that would cover the interests of the entire country; but a union upon a sectional issue was objectionable to the South, injurious to their rights, and dangerous to the Union. He submitted, that all the candidates be withd awn, and that the members representing the different parties on this floor are hereby requested [Loud cries of "Call the roll!"] to meet together, and appoint a committee of five from each, with a view of selecting a conservative member of this House as a compro-

day the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. H. the whole number of votes given, there was no | Marshall, | if he did not misunderstand him, informed them that they had a majority here. It might be, then, that a majority of the House could organize upon the principles of that party. But what a spectacle would be presented to the country, if it should be organized upon that basis! - It might be that there was a majority of the House—one hundred and seven-teen members—in favor of the principles of the American party; and if so, there were only about thirty-six, all told, who had supported the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Fuller, and the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. H. Marshall; and of these, he believed there were but six from the North. All the other members of that party, amounting to perhaps about three-fourths of it, were standing in solid

> Mr. Stephens, continuing, said that if h understood the principles of that party—and gentlemen could set him right if he was in error-because they, outsiders, had only got a little glimmer of light that had shot forth from bers should vote for any one but native-born

phalanx against one entire section of this

Americans, nor for a Roman Catholic. Mr. Whitney, of New York. Suppose a person was presented to you for appointment to office, and it should be made known to your

own satisfaction that he entertained political opinions hostile to the interests of the country, would you appoint him? Mr. Stephens. I should not.

hostility to Papacy.

Mr. Stephens. The gentleman says that that is the basis! Yet the party rests upon the principle that no Roman Catholic shall ever be appointed to office; and this assumes that 17th. every man who holds that religious faith is an

of those who profess that faith.

Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana. I take occasion from Georgia in every respect, as regards his opinions on the subject of this religious test. The American party in the State of Louisiana has repudiated, in the most formal and em-American Convention with respect to that ques-

Mr. Stephens. I have no doubt that the American party of Louisiana has done as the gentleman has stated, and that they have done so in other States; and I have no question that they will do it, State by State, council by council, until the great fabric of Americanism, "growing small by degrees, and beautifully less," will be extinct in less than twelve months

[Laughter.] the remarks of his colleague, [Mr. Broom.]
He (Mr. C.) had been elected as an Anti-Nebraska man, and would remain so, and would State of Pennsylvania had repudiated the 12th section of the Philapelphia platform; and if the gentleman acknowledged the authority of the council that met at Reading, he could not yote for the election of any gentleman on that distinctive issue along.

After some further debate, The House proceeded to the ninety-thi-vote for Speaker, with the following result: Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey Scattering - -

Necessary to a choice - 110

No election having been effected, the ninety
ourth ballot was had, and resulted as follows: Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania

There having been no choice, at a quarte past four o'olock the House adjourned. Monday, January 7, 1856.

Great is Democracy, and to call up

be directed to inquire into the expediency of

prove salutary to give salaries to members, instead of a per diem. When he first considered the subject, he admitted that he entertained doubts as to the power of the Senate to originate appropriation bills, but subsequent study and reflection had convinced him that the senate had the right to do so, and that it would e expedient for the body to exercise that right. Mr. Clay saw nothing in the Constitution to prevent the Senate from originating appropria-tion bills, and thought the labor might be profitably divided between the two bodies-as

that while the House was engaged on the civil and diplomatic bill, the Senate might take up the army and navy appropriations, and thus the required time for a proper discussion of the subjects be secured.

Mr. Hunter understood the resolution as one of inquiry, which the Committee on Finance might report upon, observing, at the same time, that he did not doubt the power of the

Senate to originate appropriation bills.

Mr. Seward avowed his willingness to vote for the resolution as a matter of inquiry for the Committee on Finance, but would not commit himself as to the power of the Senate to origi-nate appropriation bills. It was true that such bills might not be strictly considered as revenue bills, but they appropriated the revenue; and he gave it as his opinion that the matter could be more safely reposed in the other branch, where responsibility was more direct than in the Senate. The discussion was further continued by

Messrs. Hamlin, Bayard, and Clayton, when the resolution was agreed to. On motion, the Senate adjourned to Thurs-

The Clerk called the House to order at 12 clock, and the Journal of Saturday was read. Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, moved that there be a call of the House; which motion was disagreed to-yeas 99, nays 108. Four ballotings were had.

Ninety-fifth : Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey Scattering Whole number of votes given -Necessary to a choice Ninety-sixth : Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts . Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania - 30 Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey Scattering - - -Ninety-seventh: Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts -Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey -

Ninety-cighth: Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey Scattering - - -

Before the result was announced, Mr. Eustis, mise candidate for the position. [Laughter.] of Louisiana, rose to a personnel day. W. S. Bascom was elected control stating the position of the American party in Senate, and W. H. Van Voorhies, Speaker of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia. The gentleman had said that the American party in the House were elected upon the principles of that party, considering it odious to persecute any man on account of his religion, which was a question invoked an organization upon the basis of that party. He (Mr. S.) did not know the strength of that party in the House, though the other wither; nor would he be connected with any party having in view such a direct purpose. Mr. Smith, of Alabama, differed from the gentleman, and denounced Roman Catholicism, because, spiritually, temporally, and politically, the adherents to that faith owe their allegiance to the Pope, above the Constitution. He appealed to gentlemen to say whether, from the beginning, Roman Catholic priests, in their assemblies, have not always thrown their influence against liberty, and on the side of power.

The American party do not urge a religiou proscription. Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, referred to the records of history, to show that during the French Revolution the Roman Catholic priests joined the people against the nobles, and gave

motion and power to the popular element which achieved freedom in France. Mr. Walker, of Alabama, differed from the views expressed by his colleague, [Mr. W. R. Smith.] If he thought that proscription for Smith. religion's sake was a feature of the American party, he would cut himself loose from such an

organization. An ineffectual motion was made, that the the dark caverns of that party. [Laughter.] House adjourn till Wednesday next—yeas 101, It set out on the ground that none of its mem-

After some further debate, another motion was made to adjourn over till Wednesday, which was successful.

The House then adjourned.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Arago, with London dates to December 19th, arrived at New York on the Mr. Whitney. That is the basis of all our 6th, bringing one hundred and forty-two pas-

The London Daily News affirms that Sweden enemy to his country, which I spurn, on behalf has ratified the treaty with England and France.

The Allied Powers guaranty the territorial integrity of Sweden, and the latter engages not to state to this House, and I desire it to go to to alienate any part of her territory to Russia. the country, that I coincide with the gentleman | The contracting parties also engage to communicate reciprocally all propositions coming from Rumors of peace are still abundant in France

and England. Count Esterhazy left Vienna phatic manner, the action of the National for St. Petersburgh on the 16th, with important dispatches, containing propositions for pacifi-cation. It is stated that, if the Czar refuses their acceptance, Austria will withdraw her Ambassador from St. Petersburgh. Both the London News and the London Times express strong doubts as to the acceptance of these propositions by the Czar. Esterhazy's instructions are, to return immediately, in the event of the Czar's refusal to negotiate.

The difficulty which existed between the English and French Governments, relative to Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, replied to the conditions on which peace should be made, has been arranged, through the efforts of the King of Sardinia.

The surrender of Kars is confirmed. Nine continue to act with those gentlemen whe were opposed to the principles of that measure; yet upon all distinctive American doctrines he was as sound as his honorable colleague. The and some very heavy guns. The Russian Geueral Bubutoff had established his headquarters at Kutais, and intends shortly to assume the offensive against Anakala and Redoubt Kale. His army is abundantly supplied with provisions by the Armenians.

The defiles between Kars and Erzeroum are held by the Russians. Affairs in the Crimea continue without change

Richardson, Spence, & Co.'s Circular.

Liverpool, Dec. 18 .- Since Friday, our grain market has continued pretty firm. Flour was exceedingly dull, and no progress could be made with sales at our quotations. Indian corn in moderate request, at 44s. 3d. to 44s. 6d. for mixed. To-day's quotations are: Wheat, red, 11s. @ 11s. 1d.; white, 12s. @ 12s. 4d. Flour, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 43s. @ 43s. 3d.; Ohio, 42s. 6d. @ 44s.; Western, 41s. 6d. @ 42s. Indian corn, mixed, 44s. 3d. @ 44s. 6d. Provisions are very quiet; there is little or nothing

AMERICAN CITIZEN IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY .ican citizen, and a graduate of the Kentacky Military Academy, to the position of First Lieu-tenant in the Russian army.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Accounts from the city of Mexico to the 18th ultimo bring intelligence that General Alvarez has resigned the Presidency of that Republic, and has been succeeded by General Comonfort. There was no opposition to the decree nomina-ting the latter, but D. Miguel Buenrostro, who headed the movement, and two other persons, were arrested. General Comonfort has named as his Minis-

ry, Senor D. Luis de la Rosa, of Relations; nor D. Ezequiel Montes, of Justice; Senor). J. M. Lafragua, of Government; General D. J. M. Yanes, of War; Senor D. Manuel Siliceo, of Fomento; and Senor D. Manuel Payno, of Finance. General Alvarez has returned to the

The primary elections for the election of deputies to the Constituent Congress had taken place in Mexico. Great enthusiasm reigned on the occasion, but no disorder disturbed the

The Minister of Finance had made propositions for a loan, in reference to which a meeting was to be held on the 18th instant. The he course it was pursuing.

An expedition of two vessels, filled with fili-

usters, headed by J. Napcleon Terman, had arrived at Mazatlan, for the purpose of taking possession. The adventurers, however, are re-ported to have been completely routed, without oss, by the Mexican troops and people. The eader of the expedition and the crews of the wo vessels had been taken prisoners, and sent to San Blas for safe keeping. A correspondent of the Monitor states that Terman embarked at Care San Lucas, on the 29th of October, with eighty men. He then went with a whale boat and the barque Restaurador to La Paz. proposing to take it. On the 13th ultimo, he anchored in Punto Prieta, and summoned General Blancarte to surrender. The latter, how-ever, showed fight, seized Terman, fired on the Restaurador, and made her captain, Denison, surrender, after killing one and wounding two. The captain of the Rebecca Adams afterwards did the same.

Internal disturbances had taken place at vaious points, but all had been successfully quelled.—Picayune.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS .- Washington, Jan. 7 .- Between forty and fifty Democratic members are in caucus to-night, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, in the chair, and Messrs. Ruffin and English acting as Secretaries. An interchange of views was had. Mr. Richardson said he was willing to be dropped, provided another can be nominated with a better pros-pect of success. It was contended that the rithdrawing of Mr. Richardson's name would be the abandonment of the platform. Some Democrats think this caucus unnecessary, and probably nothing definite will be accomplished by it.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS .- The sailing of the Collins steamers from New York has been changed from Wednesdays to Saturdays; and Saturday next, January 5th, the Pacific will eave for Liverpool. Thenceforth they will leave New York every other Saturday. Returning, they will leave Liverpool on Wednesdays instead of Saturdays, commencing on the 23d of January.

DEATH OF A SOUTHERN STATESMAN.-Tele graphic advices from Savannah, Georgia, anunce the death, at his residence in that city, on the 1st instant, of the Hon. John Macpherson Berrien, known to the country as President Jackson's first Attorney General, and subsequently as a distinguished and leading member of the Senate of the United States and of the Whig party.

Onio Legislature. - Columbus, Ohio, Jan. .-The Legislature of this State organized to-

BALTIMODE WADER

| BA | LI | IM | OR | E | MA | R | KET. | | |
|---|------|-----|------|-----|-----|------|--------|-------|-------|
| Carefully pro | par | ed | to T | un | day | ,, 1 | anuary | 8, 18 | 56, |
| Flour, Howard | 18 | re | et | | | | \$8,37 | a | 8.50 |
| Flour, City Mi Rye Flour Corn Meal Wheat, white Wheat, white Wheat, red Corn, willow Rye, Pennsylv Rye, Virginia Oats, Marylan Oats, Pennsylv Clover Seed Timothy Seed Hay, Timothy Hops Potatoes, Mere Bacon, Should Bacon, Sides Bacon, Hams Pork, Mess Pork, Prime Beef, Mess Lard, in barre Lard, in kegs Wool, Unwash Wool, Washed | lls | | 2 | | | | 8.00 | (0) | 0.00 |
| Rye Flour - | | | | | | | 6.00 | (de | 0.00 |
| Corn Meal - | | | | * | | | 3.87 | (a) | 4.29 |
| Wheat, white | | | | | | | 2.08 | (0) | 2.10 |
| Wheat, red - | | | | | | | 1.90 | a | 2.00 |
| Corn, white - | | | | | | | 75 | (0) | 78 |
| Corn, yellow | | | | | | | 75 | (a) | 78 |
| Rye, Pennsylv | ani | 3 | | | | | 1.20 | (a) | 0.00 |
| Rye, Virginia | | | * | * | ٠ | | 1.08 | (0) | 1.10 |
| Oats, Marylan | d a | nd | Vi | rgi | nis | | 40 | (0) | 41 |
| Oats, Pennsyl | van | ia | | | | | 40 | (4 | 41 |
| Clover Seed | | * | | | | | 9.25 | (a) | 9.50 |
| Timothy Seed | | * | | * | | | 3.00 | (a) | 0.00 |
| Hay, Timothy | | | | × | | | 22.00 | (0) | 25.00 |
| Hops | | | | | | | 18 | (4) | 20 |
| Potatoes, Mere | er | | | | | | 0.00 | (a) | 0.00 |
| Bacon, Should | ers | | | * | ٠ | | 13 | (0) | 00 |
| Bacon, Sides | ٠ | | | * | | * | 13 | 100 | 00 |
| Bacon, Hams | | ٠ | | *: | | | 12 | (a) | 131 |
| Pork, Mess - | | | | | | | 21.00 | (a)2 | 21.50 |
| Pork, Prime | | | | | | | 20.00 | (0) | 00.00 |
| Beef, Mess - | | | | | | | 18.50 | @0 | 00.00 |
| Lard, in barre | ls | | ٠ | | ٠ | | 12 | @ | 121 |
| Lard, in kegs | | | * | | | | 13 | (a) | 131 |
| Wool, Unwash | ed | | ٠ | * | | | 18 | @ | 20 |
| Wool, Washed | | | | | * | | 27 | (0) | 30 |
| wool, Funed | | * | | | | | 22 | a | 27 |
| Wool, Fleece, | cor | nm | on | | ٠ | | 28 | (a) | |
| Wool, Fleece, | fine | 9 | * | | | | 40 | (4) | 48 |
| Wool, Choice | Me | rin | 0 | | | | 30 | (a) | 40 |
| Butter, Wester | *** | in | kee | ra | | | 1.4 | (00 | 1.5 |
| Butter, Roll Cheese | | | | | | | 16 | (0) | 18 |
| Cheese | | | | | | | 10 | 10 | 103 |
| Coffee, Rio - | | | | | | | 11, | (a) | 114 |
| Coffee, Rio - Coffee, Java | | | | | | | 15 | 10 | 15 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

NEW YORK MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, January 8, 1856

Flour, State brands - - - \$8.31 @ 8.18

| Flour, State bra | nds | , es | tra | | 8.75 | (a) | 11.50 |
|--|-----|------|-----|---|-------|------|-------|
| Flour, State bra Flour, Western Flour, Southern Rye Flour - Corn Meal - Wheat, white - Wheat, red - Corn, white - Corn, yellow - Rye - Cots - Clover Sead - | | | | | 8.25 | (as | 8.62 |
| Flour, Southern | | * | | | 8.50 | Ca | 9.00 |
| Rye Flour | | | | | 5.50 | Cas | 7.25 |
| Corn Meal | | | | | 4.00 | (0) | 4.50 |
| Wheat, white . | | | | | 2.18 | a | 0.00 |
| Wheat, red | | | | | 1.95 | (04 | 0.00 |
| Corn, white | | | | | 92 | (a) | 94 |
| Corn, yellow - | | | | | 86 | (04 | 93 |
| Rye | | | | | 1.30 | Ca | 1.31 |
| Oats | | | | | 44 | 6 | 471 |
| Clover Seed . | | | | | 13.50 | (4) | 4.00 |
| Clover Seed . Timothy Seed . | | | | | 3.00 | 6 | 3.25 |
| Hay · · · | | | | ٠ | 1.00 | a | 0.00 |
| Hops | | | | | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Bacon, Shoulder | 8 . | | | | 7 | 100 | 8 |
| Bacon, Sides . | | | | | 6 | (0) | 7 |
| Bacon, Hams - | | | | | 9 | (a) | 91 |
| Pork, Mess | | | | | 16.25 | (4) | 6.50 |
| Pork, Prime . | | | | | 14.25 | (a) | 4.37 |
| Beef | | | | | 10.62 | (4) | 2.00 |
| Lard, in barrels | | | | | 11 | 100 | 115 |
| Lard, in kegs - | | | | | 11 | 10 | 12 |
| Butter, Western | | | | | 18 | 6 | 23 |
| Butter, State - | | | | | 24 | 6 | 28 |
| Cheese | | | | | 9 | 6 | 104 |
| Coffee, Rio | | | | | 11 | (a) | 124 |
| Coffee, Java - | | | | | 13 | 100 | 144 |
| Wool, Unwashed | 1 . | | | | 9 | (a) | 12 |
| Wool, Washed - | | | | | 40 | (a) | 42 |
| Wool, Pulled . | | | | | 38 | 6 | 39 |
| Wool, Fleece, co | mn | non | | | 34 | 6 | 35 |
| Wool, Fleece, fir | 1e | | | | 40 | Ca | 44 |
| Timothy Seed - Hay | 7 - | | | | 31.00 | (a)3 | 3.00 |
| Lime, Bockland | | | | | 1.25 | 6 | 0.00 |
| Lima, common | | | | | 1.00 | 6 | 00 |

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not merely sectional, but national; that Abolition, delayed by the States, is a national necessity, and must be a na-tional act. It maintains that Slavery is illegal; that it violates the Constitution; that its tolerance is the sur-rendery of Freedom, and that the Federal Government has constitutional power to abolish it in all the Sintes It demands Freedom for the whole country—not for portion of it; the extinction, not the mere limitation, of Slavery. It calls on the people—not to trample on the Constitution-not to dissolve the Union-not to overthrough the Government, but to use and preserve them all i

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The book has a reality about it; one feels that the painting is from life. There are seenes of suffering that make the heart sick; pictures of sunny childhood and blissful love—all painted glowingly. It is a work more worthy of comparison with Unite Tom's Cabin than any other of the kind we have seen; though wholly unlike in incident, it is like in truth and power."—F. Bouglass's Paper.

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It is written with non-

ton Transcript.

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